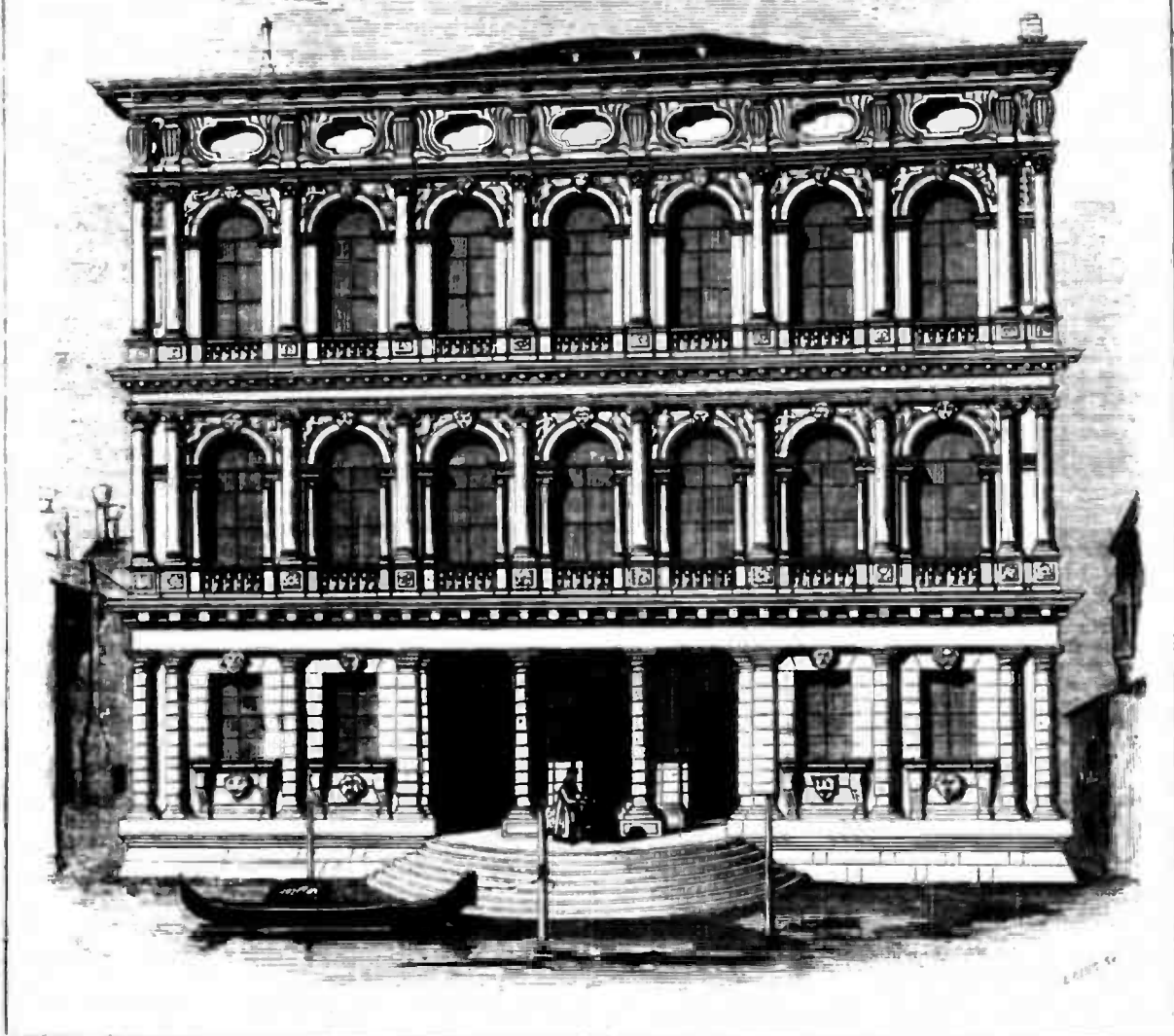


THE "PALAZZO REZZONICO," VENICE.



THE "PALAZZO REZZONICO," VENICE.

In our last volume* we gave a view of the Pesaro Palace, erected, from the designs of Baldassare Longhena, on the Grand Canal, Venice. Annexed is an engraving made from a sketch by Mr. Horace Jones, of another work by that master, the Palazzo Rezzonico, in the same city. The general arrangement of the two fronts will be found very similar,—the same number of stories, same number of windows, same general distribution. In the details, however, there is considerable difference. The effect of this structure is peculiarly fine, and it has an advantage over its sister edifice in simplicity.

The upper story is attributed to Carlo Massari.

COST OF NEWARK CORN EXCHANGE.—I see in the *Illustrated London News*, Feb. 3, the Newark Corn Exchange is stated to have cost 4,300*l.*; now I am credibly informed that the cost of that building was nearly (or fully) 7,000*l.*—a slight difference. Such mis-statements as these are calculated to injure the profession and to mislead the public. I send you my name. J. B.

Vol. vi. p. 195.

TOPOGRAPHY OF JERUSALEM.

MILLO.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest taken in the topography of Jerusalem and in the geography of the Holy Land.

As regards Millo, the writer in the last number goes far in clearing up a very old and great difficulty; but he might have gone further. In the Jewish economy, the house of Millo was the Jewish senate; and at an earlier period the Jebusites had a "house of Millo," which was also the seat of judgment in both cases: but as then every man was trained to arms, and the captain of a thousand was a senator (together with the elders, or birth aristocracy), we can from "Millo" trace the terms "Miles," a soldier, and "Mill," a thousand, and better understand why the term "Millo" was used as a generic term. As thus,—“And all the men of Shechem gathered together, and all the house of Millo (the senate, i.e. the elders and captains of thousands of all Israel), and went, and made Abimelech king.” (Judges ix. 6.)

The birthright was then in Joseph, and vested in Ephraim, at Shechem, where Joshua, who was of the tribe of Ephraim, had had his inheritance. So had also Eleazar, the high priest contemporary with Joshua. And the tabernacle was at Shiloh, not far distant from Shechem, and both within the territory of

Ephraim. The remains of Joseph, brought out of Egypt, were interred at Shechem; and by virtue of the birthright vested in Joseph by his father Jacob, the seat of government was in the territory assigned to Ephraim.

The compiler of the genealogies given in the first book of Chronicles helps us much here—(chap. v. 2), “For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler, but the birthright was Joseph’s.”

In process of time, according to Divine appointment, the birthright passed to Judah; and David took the castle of the Jebusites, on Mount Zion, “and dwelt in the fort, and built round about from Millo inward.” The best writers are agreed that, in David’s time, the city or castle of the Jebusites, afterwards the city and castle of David (insulated from Mount Zion), was a rock or mount *per se*, with a valley all round its base. The principal gate was, as in other cities, the seat of judgment, and the house of Millo, the senate-house over, or attached, or near to the gate, from which David built inward. The valley outside was the valley of Millo. Solomon had a scruple of conscience, growing out of the circumstance that his queen’s court (Egyptian, and perhaps idolatrous) was misplaced within the walls of the city of David, where the tabernacle then was, and he removed the queen’s palace to the other side of the valley,